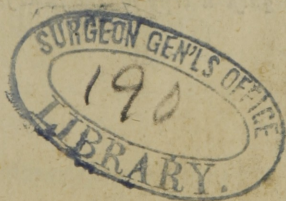


DR. WARREN'S

E U L O G Y

ON THE

Honourable Thomas Russell, Esq.



At a meeting of the Marine Society :—the Society for propagating the Gospel among the Indians and others in North-America :—the Massachusetts Congregational Charitable Society :—the Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts :—the Agricultural Society :—the Charitable Fire Society :—the Society for information to Foreigners :—the Boston Chamber of Commerce :—and the Directors of the Bank of the United States in Boston ;—held May 4, 1796 :

VOTED UNANIMOUSLY,—*That captain THOMAS DENNIE, hon. JAMES SULLIVAN, esq; rev. dr. THACHER, JONATHAN MASON, esq; dr. OLIVER SMITH, GEORGE RICHARDS MINOT, esq; rev. dr. MORSE, and hon. STEPHEN HIGGINSON, esq; be a committee to wait on dr. JOHN WARREN, to return him the thanks of these Societies for the just and elegant EULOGIUM, which, at their desire, he has this day pronounced on the late hon. THOMAS RUSSELL, esq;—and to request a copy of the same for the press.*

Attest.

THOMAS DENNIE, *Chairman.*

A N
E U L O G Y
O N

The Honourable Thomas Russell, Esq.

LATE PRESIDENT OF

The Society for propagating the Gospel among the Indians and others, in North America ; the Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts ; the Agricultural Society ; the Society for the Advice of Immigrants ; the Boston Chamber of Commerce ; and the National Bank in Boston.

WHO DIED AT BOSTON, APRIL 8, 1796.

DELIVERED, MAY 4, 1796, BEFORE THE SEVERAL
SOCIETIES TO WHICH HE BELONGED.

BY JOHN WARREN.

B O S T O N :

PRINTED BY BENJAMIN SWEETSER, CORNER OF WING'S LANE.

M,DCC,XCVI.



DR. WARREN'S

E U L O G Y

ON THE HONOURABLE

THOMAS RUSSELL, ESQ.

FRIENDS AND BRETHREN,

ONE of the earliest institutions recorded in the history of nations, is that of a tribunal for pronouncing judgment on the actions of the dead. The memory of such, whatever their rank in the community to which they belonged, as had trampled on the laws, or violated the precepts of moral obligation, was loaded with execrations; while those who had been the friends and benefactors of mankind were rewarded with crowns of immortal glory.

MORE

400029
~~WITHDRAWN FOR EXCHANGE~~
~~MM~~

MORE congenial with the mild spirit of christianity and philanthropy, is the maxim of later ages, which consigns to oblivion the names of those, who have done nothing worthy of applause ; and which celebrates the lives of such, as have eminently promoted the general welfare, by public attestations to the virtues which they exhibited.

THE same benevolent principle has been called into exercise, by the occasion on which this respectable auditory is this day assembled ; and the laudable design, however imperfectly it may be executed, of doing justice to the merits of a most valued fellow-citizen, is an honourable testimony of your gratitude to the deceased. This amiable attribute of a well-disposed mind, induces an acknowledgment of the obligations which we are under, for favours received ; and it is the most refined species of it, that prompts us to entertain the same feelings toward those who have been the benefactors of others, or of the public at large, as if we ourselves had been the special objects of their beneficence.

THE examples proposed by panegyrics on the dead, have often a powerful influence on the conduct of survivors ;

ors ; for, however averse men may naturally be to practical rectitude, there is no one living, who is not charmed with its picture ; and what we admire and approve, that we often embrace and practice.

SPECULATIVE reasoners have strenuously contended for the abstract beauty of virtue ; and have attempted to prove, that as this quality was sufficient, independent of consequences, to recommend it to the world, no other considerations were requisite for its encouragement. But, that an example in which is demonstrated, the extensive influence of an upright and beneficent conduct, has a more efficient operation upon the manners of a community, than a mere creature of the imagination, however beautifully dressed up, is, I believe, a truth, which the observation and experience of the world, have evinced.

THE life which has been devoted to the public good, must be an interesting theme of historical narration ; because, scarcely any events can take place, in the course of it, but what must derive dignity and importance, from the character which it sustains.

THE subject of this eulogium, is a striking instance of the justness of this remark.

MR.

MR. RUSSELL was the second son of the honourable JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ. now living in Charlestown, well known for the exemplary integrity of his life, and his usefulness in a variety of public offices, which he has, during many years, held there ; and which he has discharged to universal acceptance.

THOMAS, was one of the fifth generation from RICHARD RUSSELL, the first of his ancestors, who settled in America, having emigrated from the county of Herefordshire, in England, in 1640 ; and who became an eminent merchant in Charlestown, acquired a large property by his industry ; and bequeathed, at his death, one quarter part of it for charitable uses. The same spirit of liberality, seems to have descended, together with the honours of public trust, through the several generations of this family. Some of the principal town and provincial offices, have been successively bestowed upon them ; and most of them have lived to a good old age, respected by their cotemporaries ; and died lamented by their survivors.

MR. RUSSELL was born in Charlestown, the 7th of April, 1740.

HE was early placed at a private school, under the care of MR. CUSHING, one of the ablest preceptors of that period.

IN conformity to a judicious rule, which his father had adopted, of suffering his children to pursue such occupations and professions, as their genius and inclination led them to ; and putting them under the direction of the most eminent persons in the line which they had elected, the residue of his education was committed to MR. THOMAS GREEN, a principal merchant in the town of Boston.

HERE he had constantly before him a specimen of those shining virtues, for which he afterwards became himself so conspicuous : and, as it can never be too forcibly inculcated upon parents, to be cautious in this respect ; and, as the effect of such caution was so fully exemplified in the instance before us, I shall take the liberty of repeating the concise terms in which the qualities to which I refer in MR. GREEN, are described by a writer of his life.

“ THE best men in the province were desirous of committing their sons, whom they wanted to breed up to that business [merchandise] to his care and instruction ;

R

“ looking

“ looking out his house as an excellent school, to teach
 “ youth sobriety and virtuous behaviour, as well as skill
 “ and industry in trade. And, indeed, they were not mis-
 “ taken in their trust ; for he took great pains to prevent
 “ his apprentices falling into licentious, or idle courses ;
 “ and to educate them not only skilful merchants ; but
 “ likewise good men.”*

IN the year 1759, MR. RUSSELL went to Quebec ;
 and whilst there, received a consignment, by which he
 made a considerable profit ; and then returned to his na-
 tive place:

HAVING been taught to rely on his own exertions for
 the acquisition of property, he discovered a disposition for
 enterprize ; and determined on the measure of pursuing
 it abroad.

CIRCUMSTANCES the most trivial, sometimes become
 important, by the consequences which they produce. A
 war was at that time subsisting between France and Great-
 Britain ; and the ocean was infested with French priva-
 teers.

MR.

* Vide MR. HOOPER's funeral sermon,

MR. RUSSELL, in 1762, embarked with a cargo for the West-Indies ; and, as it was uncertain what might befall him on his passage, he was persuaded to take a letter of introduction to a French gentleman in Martinico ; though he discovered some degree of indifference respecting it as this was not the place to which he was bound, it being then in possession of the French. Into this island, however, he was carried ; having been captured on his voyage by a cruiser belonging to that nation. The whole of his little property fell into the hands of the enemy, even to the article of clothing, and much personal severity was exercised towards him.

As soon as he was on shore, he was ordered to confinement ; and whilst in custody of an officer, the circumstance of the letter occurred to his mind. He immediately inquired for the person to whom it was addressed, and solicited permission to visit him. The request was granted, and the letter delivered to the gentleman in person. No sooner had he perused it, and become acquainted with the situation of the prisoner, than, being in a ^{for} ~~frua~~ situation of authority, he obtained his enlargement, and offered him his own house as an asylum from injury.

NOR did his kind offices terminate here : The island was at that time besieged by a British squadron, and an attack was daily expected* : To avoid the confusion and danger of such an event, he procured him a passage in a Dutch vessel bound to St. Eustatius, where he remained until the capitulation of Martinico ; after which, he returned thither.

THIS gentleman favoured him also with a loan of money, a part of which MR. RUSSELL applied to the use of those who had been his fellow prisoners ; and thus greatly alleviated the misfortunes which they had experienced. This, together with another sum belonging to his father, which happened at that time to be placed in the West-Indies, and a strong recommendation from the same friend, enabled him to enter into a very lucrative trade, and thus laid the foundation of his subsequent success.

BUT, as if Providence had determined to give him an early lesson of the precarious nature of property, he had here well nigh lost the whole of what he had acquired, and been reduced to a state of poverty and dependence.

A

* Under the command of admiral Rodney, and general Monckton.

A VESSEL and cargo had been consigned to him from New-England, and disposed of for bills on a house in Great-Britain. Soon after his return to this country, he found the bills were protested ; and being himself the endorser, he had every reason to suppose himself ruined.

HE lost no time in embarking for London ; and when arrived there, obtained an interview with the drawer, then in that city, who, in consequence of the personal esteem which he entertained for MR. RUSSELL, from the fairness and honesty which he had discovered in his dealings with him, immediately adopted such measures as should secure him ; and he escaped a danger which, perhaps, might have produced a lasting check to his mercantile pursuits.

THIS, too, like most other of his apparent misfortunes, turned out to his advantage. It was this that led him to an acquaintance with a house of great credit and eminence in England, with which he ever after continued to do business ; and the fidelity of which, so largely contributed to his own advancement.

THE acknowledgments which he has since had an opportunity of making to the partners of that firm, under the
heavy

heavy losses which they have suffered, have exhibited the singular phenomenon, of an European house deriving, in its establishment, a powerful support from the capital of an American merchant.

NOR was this the only instance of a satisfaction so peculiarly agreeable to his disposition. The amiable propensities of his heart, were often gratified in this way, more acceptable to him, than the most bountiful returns of pecuniary compensation. The remarkable instance of friendly interposition before mentioned, was, by a providential circumstance, which put the opportunity into his hands, in a similar manner repaid to a son, or other relative of his benefactor.

ON his return from England, MR. RUSSELL first opened a store in Boston; but soon after, removed to Charlestown; and there carried on his business upon the system which he had established.

AT the beginning of the late revolutionary war, he was possessed of a handsome fortune, a part of which he lost in the destruction of that town by the English, in the year 1775.

DURING

DURING his exile, he resided at Dunstable ; and became again an inhabitant of Boston, after it had been evacuated by the British troops. Here he recommenced business ; but with a capital much reduced by the interruption of commerce, consequent on the war.

THE great advantages accruing to these states, by their separation from Great-Britain, have been denied by a celebrated English writer on that subject ; but subsequent experience, I believe, has demonstrated the error. The limitation of our exports to the British market, and the rigid restrictions under which they were laid, ceased at the revolution. The infatuated policy of their government, had a direct tendency to bring our merchants under the indispensable necessity of exploring new channels of commerce ; and importing, directly from the producing countries, those articles which were formerly received through the medium of Great-Britain, charged at the immense expense, in some cases, of a circuitous navigation.

ON this conviction, MR. RUSSELL sent the first ship, ever employed by any individual of the independent states

states of America in the trade to Russia ; and in the East-India commerce also, he was largely concerned. His example was, doubtless, a great encouragement to those branches of trade : and though, from the similarity of the articles furnished by the former, to those of our own country, it may never, perhaps, become very extensive, or profitable ; yet the latter has already proved, in a high degree, beneficial.

THE discordant regulations of the different states on the subject of commerce, under the old confederation, and the inefficiency of the government to establish a coercive system, were heavily experienced by the mercantile part of the community : MR. RUSSELL, however, persevered in business, until the adoption of the new constitution gave energy to the laws, and a new impulse to the progress of commerce.

THE wealth which he had acquired at the commencement of the present war in Europe, by a long and industrious application to business, induced him to determine on contracting the compass of it ; but, finding himself in possession of an immense capital, and the neutrality adopted by our government affording, as he himself declared,
so

so much greater encouragement to trade, than had been enjoyed by any people on the face of the globe before ; he was induced to continue and enlarge it to the extent which we have witnessed : And the final object that he had in view in doing it, was, we have the greatest reason to believe, to effect some important designs in favour of the public, which he had cherished in his mind ; and which, if he had lived, would, undoubtedly, have been executed.

THE consequences of his determination, were sensibly felt by the various classes of mechanicks and labourers ; and they are found among the greatest sufferers by his death.

THE United States at large, and this town in particular, were highly honoured by the celebrity of his name : And those in the mercantile interest, were greatly benefited in the credit reflected upon them, by the eminence of his character for integrity and punctuality. The rank which he held in this line, induced the Chamber of Commerce, to appoint him to their Presidency : And the same motive operated in placing him at the head of the Bank of the United States in this metropolis.

BUT, MR. RUSSELL's employments were not entirely confined to commerce. In the year 1788, he was chosen a Representative of the town of Boston ; and in that capacity discovered a faithful attachment to the interests of his constituents. He was cool and deliberate in exercising his judgment upon public concerns ; and, a stranger to every species of artifice and intrigue, he freely avowed his political sentiments on all proper occasions ; and was honoured and respected for the sincerity of his professions.

HE was the same year chosen a Delegate to the Convention for deliberating on the adoption of the federal constitution ; and the part he took on that momentous occasion, cannot be forgotten by his fellow-citizens, for they testified their sense of it by the most unequivocal marks of approbation.

IN a situation which afforded the best opportunity for information, he had collected such facts as were of the utmost consequence at that critical period : And he is recorded to have furnished in his address to the Convention, a very accurate and interesting statement of the quantities of produce that had been exported from the states. To
have

have pointed out the influence which the adoption of an uniform system of commercial regulations, would have upon the navigation of the United States ; and the tendency of the proposed constitution to increase our shipping, furnish a nursery for seamen, give employment to mechanicks in the article of ship-building, to those engaged in the business of felling timber and transporting it to the places assigned, to the husbandmen, by encreasing the demand for provisions, and the product of their labour ; and, in fine, in his own terms, “ to give such life and “ spirit to commerce as would extend it to all the nations “ of the world.”† These, he said, were the blessings which he anticipated from the adoption of the federal constitution ; and, so convinced was he of its utility, that if the arm which he extended, should refuse the office of manifesting it, he would cut it off, and cast it from his body.

THE predictions which he made, have been so fully verified in the events which have taken place, that I could not withhold the testimony to his judgment, which this circumstance affords.

THE

* Vide debates of the Convention.

THE year following in this memorable æra, he was elected into the Council of this Commonwealth, a circumstance which furnishes the singular instance of this honour being continued in the same family, through five successive generations. He retained his seat there until the year 1794, when he declined any longer serving in that station ; expressly because he wished to devote more of his time to public institutions, in which he thought he could more usefully employ himself.

HE was elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, in the year 1788 ; and made a considerable contribution for promoting its objects. He was a valuable member of the Boston Marine Society ; ‡ and had the success of the institution ever near his heart. He had concerted the plan of a hospital for the benefit of seamen, offered a spot of land, for erecting a building ; and subscribed the sum of five hundred pounds, to carry it into execution.

THE Massachusetts Congregational Charitable Society, elected him into their council ; § and he was “ a generous promoter of their benevolent designs.”

AN

‡ 1788.

§ 1792.

AN institution for Encouraging Improvements in Agriculture, in the year 1792, received the sanction of the government ; and MR. RUSSELL was elected the first President.

THE Society for Propagating the Gospel, acknowledged him for one of their most zealous members, and evinced their confidence in him, by electing him their President.|| Fully persuaded of the truth of the religion which he professed himself ; he was desirous of extending the evidences of it to others.

OF the Immigrant Society, founded for the information of foreigners, he was also President.¶ A friend to the manufactures and the agricultural interests of the states, he was desirous of giving encouragement to the industrious artificers, of other countries, to settle in America, by measures which might secure them against the impositions, that had too often been practised upon them.

THE prodigious extent which has been of late afforded to the management of manufactures, by the substituting
of

1793. To this institution he gave the sum of two hundred pounds.

¶ Elected 1794.

of machinery, for manual labour, has given a spring to that branch of national opulence, unexampled in former times. The high price of labour in this country, pointed out the policy of encouraging the introduction of those inventions. This institution has promoted that design, and at the same time proved highly advantageous to agriculture, by an increase of population.

OF the Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society, ¶¶ he was a member; and the largest subscriber to the funds which they have established. But, in no public relation, did the goodness of his heart shine forth more conspicuously, than in that which he sustained to the Humane Society. Here, as if Heaven had assigned him his proper element, his benevolent affections had full scope; and he has been often heard to say, that of all the offices and honours bestowed on him, this had been the most acceptable.

THE godlike design of preserving life, and restoring the functions of it to the apparently dead, received his hearty concurrence; and the provision which has been made for the ship-wreck'd mariner, was one of his most favourite objects.

AFTER

¶¶ Instituted, 1794.

AFTER the decease of the illustrious BOWDOIN, our late beloved President, ||| MR. RUSSELL was elected his successor in that office.

HIS distinguished liberality to this society, constitutes a large proportion of its very respectable funds ; and it is a fact, the more honorary, because so singular, and so justly complained of as such, that to this, as well as most other of the institutions to which he belonged, he gave his time as well as property.

YOU, gentlemen, who have been more immediately intrusted with the concerns of that society, can witness to the truth of this remark ; as well as to that unaffected ease, and engaging politeness ; that modesty of deportment, and complacency of temper, by which he endeared himself to you, in the more social intercourses to which your offices led you. You will miss him at the places where you have so often been charmed with his amiable qualities ; and you will sometimes, perhaps, shed a silent tear to his memory, in your retirements from them.

NEVER

NEVER was a man more apparently the object of providential regards, than he whom we commemorate.

DOES he fall into the hands of an enemy, disposed to treat him with severity—a friend presents in the most critical juncture, and procures his release. Is he stripped of his property in a foreign land—the resources of the wealthy are opened to his necessities.—Is he threatened with losses in business,—those very dangers become the means of promoting his interest. Do we see him labouring under a sense of obligation for unrequited favours,—an opportunity presents of repaying the debt, by similar offices in situations of distress.——

IN all circumstances, he preserved a consistency of behaviour. In prosperity, he was not elated; nor dejected in adversity.

FAITHFUL in his engagements to the people in his service, his employment was sought after; because whatever were the terms of the contract, they knew they might always depend upon his punctuality.

IN the economy of his business, he set an excellent example for the imitation of others, especially of those who were just entering into life ; by avoiding every kind of dangerous experiment, and confining himself to such branches of trade, as admitted the surest principles of calculation ; and yet he was far from being deficient in rational enterprise.

As he accumulated wealth, he was careful to place it upon a basis of the most perfect security. He was averse to every species of speculation : and though sometimes importuned to adventure in scenes of this nature, which held out the fairest prospects of gain, he could never be prevailed upon to enter into them.

CIRCUMSPECT in the choice of the persons to whom he intrusted his affairs,—he was generally served with fidelity : and to the honour of those who had been long retained in his service, it should be mentioned, that it was an invariable rule with him, immediately to withdraw his confidence from those who had forfeited it ; and never to bestow it again, on the man by whom it had once been abused.

IN his charities, he was unbounded. To the poor and the fatherless, he was indeed a father; and the widow's heart he caused to sing for joy.—That hand on which the blessings of those ready to perish, have so often fallen, was always stretched out to their relief: and the noble generosity of the manner in which he did it, gave a double value to the favours which he conferred.

IN all his transactions, an enemy to ostentation; he was more peculiarly careful to conceal his private liberalities. By far the greatest part of those acts, as a particular inquiry since his death has ascertained, were done in secret; and HE who seeth in secret, shall reward him for them openly.

MANY persons were accustomed to apply monthly for his charity. He often deposited money in the hands of others, to be disposed of discretionarily, under the strictest charge of not divulging his name:—And articles which contributed to the comfort of the paupers in the alms-house, were known to come from him, only by their being delivered by the persons whom he usually employed.—He clothed the naked, as well as fed the hungry:—and the shivering children of misery and want, had

had their sufferings mitigated, by an annual distribution of fuel, for a number of years previous to his death, to a very considerable amount, under similar injunctions of the most inviolable secrecy upon the persons by whom it was supplied.

ON those occasions which called forth the general acknowledgment to the PARENT of the universe, for public favours received at his hands, we have seen the poor repairing in crowds to his house ; and returning with hearts overflowing with gratitude to him, and in a proper disposition, to join their fellow citizens in the duties of the day.

to persons under embarrassment, he has frequently been known to lend large sums of money ; and when a change of circumstances admitted of repayment, to refuse interest for the use of it ; and to young persons of prudence and industry, he exercised the same generosity,—thereby laying a foundation for their future prosperity and usefulness in the world.

FOR the encouragement of public worship, he made ample donations. One of the greatest ornaments of the
sacred

sacred house, in which we are now assembled, was, in part, the fruit of his liberality : and the stately edifice which stands on yonder consecrated hill, once prophaned by sacrilegious hands, has not only been embellished, but partly founded by his bounty.

A FEW only of his voluntary contributions to public purposes, have been mentioned ; and many others, we know, he intended.

MR. RUSSELL made no pretensions to those extraordinary literary accomplishments, the highest attainments of which are of far less consequence to the happiness of society, than the virtues which he practised. But, the vigour of his mind was clearly evinced, by the facility with which he was capable of diverting his faculties, from one object to another, in his daily transactions ; and it was matter of astonishment to all connected with him, to see him returning from some of those engagements in which the animal spirits, from perplexity and fatigue, we should have supposed must have been totally exhausted ; to other concerns of a very different nature, with unabated energy and cheerfulness.

IN his opinions, he was steady and determined : and, as he generally formed them on the most mature deliberation ; though open to conviction, on rational grounds ; yet he was not easily changed from his first resolutions.—Such was the opinion entertained of his judgment, that it was resorted to by his fellow citizens, on subjects of a commercial nature ; and he was frequently made the arbiter, in settling their disputes.

HE had, in his youth, imbibed a sincere love for his country ; and he conceived, that by encouraging morality and religion, he was promoting her interests ; and giving one of the best proofs of disinterested patriotism. From the earliest date of our revolutionary contest, he advocated the cause of freedom ; and from the same motives, became a zealous supporter of the federal government.

HIS hospitality was universally spoken of to the honour of the town : and his entertainments were agreeable to his rank and opulence ; but, by no means attended with an ostentatious extravagance.

IN the domestic sphere, he was equally amiable.—As a husband, he was affectionate—as a father, indulgent,
and

and humane as a master. To his filial piety, the aged and venerable father who survives him, can most cordially attest : and his hoary head, is now descending with joy to the grave, in the recollection of his virtues.

THUS, gentlemen, have I attempted to delineate the character of the friend whom you have lost. And those of you who were most intimately acquainted with him, will agree with me, in pronouncing him worthy of much superior powers of elocution, to those which have been employed on the occasion.

IN the last melancholy scene of his invaluable life, the fortitude which he discovered, gave a finishing stamp to the traits which he had exhibited.—And after a few days illness ; having bestowed upon those whom he loved, his advice and benediction, he surrendered his spirit into the hands of its CREATOR.

THE heart is now cold, which was wont to glow with the ardour of friendship and philanthropy ; and the ear that was open to the tale of distress, hears not the voice of our applauses !——Thus passes the life of man, and
like

like the rapid transit of the shooting meteor, leaves nothing but its image on the mind.

AND, is it possible, that the impression which his example has made, shall ever be obliterated?—To his children in particular, we trust its influence will extend ; and, may the lustre which it displays, shine forth on his posterity, through a succession of generations yet to be born ; and light them all to happiness and fame !——

THE pompous parade of a funeral ceremony, has often attracted the staring crowd of unconcerned spectators :—But, the solemn silence, in which a long procession of undissembling mourners, attended his obsequies, is a proof the most incontestible, of unfeigned attachment.

to the bosom of the tomb, we have committed the sacred relicks, and bid them a long adieu.—But, be consoled, ye weeping relatives ! you shall meet him again.—A soul endued with so many godlike qualities, can never perish. It shall yet reanimate the precious dust ;—shall burst the walls of the dark prison that confines it ;—and, arrayed in robes of celestial glory, be ushered in to everlasting day.

THE
HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK
FROM 1609 TO 1812

BY
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A M O N O D Y

ON THE DEATH OF

The Honourable Thomas Russell, Esq.

SUNG AFTER THE EULOGY OF

DOCTOR J O H N W A R R E N,

IN THE CHURCH IN BRATTLE-STREET,

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1796.

WRITTEN AT THE REQUEST OF THE SEVERAL SOCIETIES,

OF WHICH HE WAS A MEMBER.

SET TO MUSIC BY MR. HANS GRAM.

SHADE of departed worth ! we come
To pour our sorrows o'er thy hallow'd bier ;
To mourn thy unexpected doom,
That draws from grieving virtue many a tear.

For thou, by all who knew thee, lov'd,
To all, by death's remorseless power, art lost ;
Hence, e'en in vig'rous life, remov'd,
Ere hoary age had chill'd thee with his frost.

Patron of every generous plan,
 The public welfare to promote, design'd,
 Or mitigate the woes of man,
 Thy noble nature felt for all mankind !

Leader of each illustrious band,
 To raise thy country's growing fame decreed,
 Form'd, or to fertilize the land,
 The dark illumine, or the hungry feed.

Friend of the friendless, and the poor,
 In ceaseless streams thy god-like pity flow'd ;
 Misfortune's sons were ever sure
 To share the wealth approving heav'n bestow'd.

When shiv'ring with the wintry wind,
 The fainting wretch a thousand wants would feel,
 Thy bounty, merciful and kind,
 Bade the hearth blaze, and spread the genial meal.

Fraught with the riches of each clime,
 Thy ships advent'rous sail'd from either pole ;
 Their wealth, thy charity sublime,
 Employ'd to sooth affliction's sinking soul.

Each eye, thy kindness fav'd from tears,
 Was rais'd to heav'n, as grateful for thy birth,
 Whilst angels, from their radiant spheres,
 Look'd down with rapture on thy kindred worth.

Thy fate, then, shall we ever mourn,
 Plac'd as thou art, in happier realms, above ?
 No—we scarce wish thee to return,
 Sainted and blest, if virtue heav'n approve.

Like thine, may every bosom glow ;
 May fortune's sons thy bright example fire ;
 Teach them to feel for human woe,
 And imitate the virtues all admire,

